

POETRY.

From the Haverhill Gazette.
TO THE MEMORY OF THOS. SHIPLEY,
PRESIDENT OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ABOLITION SOCIETY,
Who died on the 17th of 9th month, 1836, a
devoted Christian and Philanthropist.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Gone to thy Heavenly Father's rest—
The flowers of Eden round thee blowing!
And, on thine ear, the murmurs blest
Of Shiloh's waters softly flowing!
Beneath that Tree of Life which gives
To all the earth its healing leaves—
In the white robe of angels clad,
And, wandering by that sacred river,
Whose streams of holiness make glad
The city of our God forever!

Gentlest of spirits!—not for thee
Our tears are shed—our sighs are given:
Why mourn to know thou art a free
Partaker of the joys of Heaven?
Finished thy work, and kept thy faith
In Christian firmness unto death—
And beautiful, as sky and earth,
When Autumn's sun is downward going,
The blessed memory of thy worth
Around thy place of slumber glowing!

But, we for us!—who linger still
With feeble strength & hearts less lowly,
And minds less steadfast to the will
Of Him, whose every work is holy!
For not like thine, is crucified
The spirit of our human pride:
And, at the bondman's tale of woe,
And, for the outcast and forsaken,
Not warm like thine, but cold and slow,
Our weaker sympathies awaken!

Darkly upon our struggling way
The storm of human hate is sweeping;
Hunted and branded, and a prey,
Our watch amidst the darkness keeping!
Oh! for that hidden strength which can
Nerve unto death the inner man!
Oh!—for thy spirit tried and true,
And constant in the hour of trial—
Prepared to suffer or to do
In meekness and in self-denial.

Oh, for that spirit meek and mild
Devised, spurned, yet uncomplaining—
By men deserted and reviled,
Yet faithful to its trust remaining,
Still prompt and resolute to save
From scourge and chain the hunted slave!
Unwavering in the Truth's defence
Even where the fires of Hate are burning,
The unquailing eye of innocence
Alone upon the oppressor turning!

Oh—loved of thousands! to thy grave,
Sorrowing of heart thy brethren bore thee!
The poor man and the rescued slave
Wept as the broken ether closed o'er thee,
And grateful tears like summer rain
Quickened thy dying grass again!
And there, as to some pilgrim shrine
Shall come, the outcast and the lowly,
Of gentle deeds and words of thine,
Recalling memories sweet and holy!

Oh for the death the righteous die!
And, like Autumn's day declining,
On human hearts, as on the sky,
With holier, tenderer beauty shining:
As to the parting soul were given
The radiance of an opening heaven!
As if, that pure and blessed light
From out the Eternal altar flowing,
Were bathing in its upward flight
The spirit of its worship going!

LAWS OF VERMONT.

AN ACT authorizing the Surveyor General to survey and settle the line between the counties of Windham and Bennington.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Surveyor General of this State is hereby authorized and required to survey and establish the county line between the counties of Bennington and Windham in this state, and make return thereof to the Clerk of the county court of the county of Bennington, together with a bill of his expenses and services in surveying the county line as aforesaid, within one year from the passing of this act, which said expenses shall be paid, one half out of the treasury of the county of Bennington, and the other out of the treasury of the county of Windham.

CARLOS COOLIDGE,
Speaker of the H. of Rep's.
D. M. CAMP,
Pres. of the Senate.
Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.
S. H. JENISON.

AN ACT relating to Bank Commission-

ers. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That it shall be the duty of the auditor of accounts hereafter, to audit the accounts of the Bank commissioners of the state of Vermont, and draw orders on the treasurer of this state for such sum or sums as he shall find justly due; which sum or sums the treasurer is hereby directed to pay out of the Bank Safety Fund.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That this bill shall take effect immediately after it shall have received the signature of the Governor.

Approved Nov. 3, 1836.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "an act relating to the appointment and duties of Inspectors of Hops in and for the State of Vermont."

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That one inspector of Hops be annually appointed in and for each county in the State, within each town, when the county convention of said county may deem it necessary.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the passing thereof.

Approved Nov. 10, 1836.

AN ACT to locate the County Buildings in the County of Franklin.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ver-

mont, That Charles Linsley, Daniel Kellogg and Lyman Fitch be, and hereby are, appointed a committee, whose duty it shall be to visit the county of Franklin, and make examination for the purpose of ascertaining the proper place for the permanent shire of said county, and make report to the next session of the Legislature giving their opinion where the shire or place for the county buildings in said county ought to be fixed, taking into consideration the accommodation of the several towns in said county and the claims of the present location of said county buildings.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That the expense of said committee shall be defrayed by a tax upon said county of Franklin.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

AN ACT, in addition to, and alteration of an act passed Nov. 4, 1835, entitled "an act repealing an act therein mentioned and providing for advertisements relating to land taxes and notices," and repealing all former laws relating thereto.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That all advertisements and notices, by law required now to be published, relating to land taxes, which by said act passed November fourth one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, are directed to be published in the Vermont Patriot and State Gazette printed at Montpelier, or any other paper published in this state, shall hereafter be published in said Patriot, and also in the Vermont Watchman and Gazette printed at Montpelier; or in case either of said papers should cease to be published, such notices or advertisements shall be published in any other paper printed at said Montpelier; and in case both said papers cease to be published, in any two papers printed at Montpelier in lieu thereof.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That all former laws relating to the advertisements and notices of land taxes be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Provided, That this act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

AN ACT relating to duties of Bank Com-

mittee or Bank Inspector.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the duties and services of the Bank Committee shall be confined and limited to such banks only as are not by their charters, subject to the visitation and examination of the Board of Bank Commissioners, appointed under the provision of the safely fund act; any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

AN ACT, making appropriation for the support of government.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That a sum not exceeding forty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of paying the debentures of the Lieutenant Governor, the Senate, and the contingent expenses thereof, and for the debentures of the House of Representatives and the contingent expenses thereof, including the debentures of the auditor of accounts, and such salaries as are provided by law, and such sums as are directed by special acts of the Legislature to be paid from the treasury.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying such demands against the state as may be allowed by the auditor of accounts, and such orders as may be drawn by the supreme and county courts.

Approved, Nov. 15, 1836.

AN ACT, annexing a part of the town of Highgate to the town of Swanton.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That so much of the westerly part of the town of Highgate, in the county of Franklin, as lies westerly of the Missisque River, below Swanton Falls, be, and the same is, hereby annexed to the town of Swanton in said county for all purposes, the same as though said tract of land had been enclosed in the original chartered limits of said town of Swanton.

Provided nevertheless, That this act shall not extend to deprive the town of Highgate from collecting, and appropriating to their own use one half of the rents arising from school lands in that part of said town, in the same manner as though this act had not been passed.

AN ACT, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow the sum therein named.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Treasurer of this State be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars in the whole, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of government, and appropriations that are, and hereafter may be, made.

Approved, Nov. 15, 1836.

AN ACT, providing for printing the journal of the Senate.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

1. The Secretary of the Senate shall cause the journal of the present session to be printed.

2. The copies thereof shall be distributed in the same manner as is provided for distributing the journal of the House of Representatives, with the addition of one copy to the President and each member of the Senate, who shall also be entitled to a copy of the journal of the House of Representatives.

3. After the present session the contract for printing the journals of the Sen-

ate and House of Representatives shall be made by the clerk of the House of Representatives, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "an act in addition to an act providing for the state printing," passed November the tenth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, and the Secretary of the Senate shall furnish the journal of the Senate for publication annually, agreeably to such contract.

Approved, Nov. 1, 1836.

AN ACT, authorizing the Governor to distribute pieces of ordinance.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Governor of this State be, and he hereby is, authorized to procure the mounting, and to make such distribution of the pieces of ordinance belonging to this state, as he may from time to time think expedient.

Provided, That no regiment shall receive more than one field piece.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

AN ACT, assessing a tax for the support of Government.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That there be, and hereby is, assessed a tax of three cents on the dollar on the lists of the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants of this State, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; to be paid into the Treasury of this State by the first day of June next, in money, certificates or notes issued by the Treasurer of this State, or orders drawn by the Auditor of accounts, or orders drawn by or under the direction of the Supreme or County courts.

Approved, Nov. 15, 1836.

AN ACT, altering the term of the Supreme Court in the county of Chittenden.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That in future the supreme court of said state shall be holden at Burlington, within and for the county of Chittenden, on the Thursday next preceding the first Tuesday of January in each year. And all complaints, informations, indictments, actions and suits, bills, petitions and every other matter or thing, in law or in equity, now pending in, and all writs and warrants, appeals, recognizances, and every other matter or thing, returnable to, or hereafter made returnable to, the said court in the county aforesaid, shall be entered, heard and determined at the time in this act named for the said court to hold its session in said county. And all persons and parties, required by law to appear before said court in said county, shall appear and have day in said court at the next term thereof, holden in said county, according to the provisions of this act.

Provided, That the act shall take effect from and after the passage of the same.

Approved, Nov. 14, 1836.

PEACE DEPARTMENT.

Lawfulness of War for Christians, Examined.

The principle of nonresistance, leads to obedience to magistracy, in all cases where a man can justify his conscience in the sight of God: further than this, no power on earth can be just in exacting it; nor any true follower of the Savior, justified in yielding it. When governments interfere with the religious rights of subjects, and bind their consciences; then Christians are to endure any sufferings rather than by complying with the laws of men, violate their higher and supreme obligations to the eternal God. Thus by an invincible adherence to the doctrines and example of Christ, will be manifested, the power and excellency of those principles which induced them patiently and meekly to submit to the greatest sufferings, rather than commit the least evil.

I am aware that the apostle Paul's recommendation of subjection to rulers, to principalities and powers, is by some brought to prove that when rulers command to pay, subjects must obey. But Paul says, rulers are not a terror to good works, but to evil doers. I trust these advocates for implicit obedience, will readily allow, that obedience to the dictates of conscience, is not an evil; and, therefore, upon Paul's principles, not punishable. Magistrates commanding what conscience forbids, is the only ground upon which Christians ought to refuse an active compliance: and while I wish all due subjection shown to rulers, I also wish, that Christians may meekly, yet manfully support the dignity of the Christian character, in obeying God rather than man; and if sufferings are the consequence, patiently endure them.

To admit the idea of implicit obedience to magistracy, without regard to conscience, is to condemn the prophet Daniel, and those three Israelites who were cast into the lion's den for not obeying the king's decree; as well as the holy martyrs, for not relinquishing their faith at the command of princes. But Paul's record of his own sufferings and imprisonment for conscience sake, sets aside the plea for implicit obedience. He also defines the Christian's weapons of warfare in his time, and of course in every succeeding time, to be "not carnal, but mighty through God, to the bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." Carnal and spiritual weapons will no more unite under the gospel dispensation, than iron and clay.

But who can avoid being shocked, at beholding some of those who undertake to instruct others in the doctrines of the gospel, accompanying an army, and stimulating those who rely on them for saving instruction, to deeds, at the bare mention of which, the heart of humanity recoils; and which fill their unhappy country with widows and orphans! Who can think of these things without dreading the awful ef-

fects of such an apostasy from a religion, that never did, nor ever will breathe any thing different from peace on earth, and good will toward men.

Now, let us figure to ourselves two armies of professing Christians engaged in battle; and one of these professedly pious instructors in each, and both at the same time praying for the success of their respective armies; and, (as is natural to suppose,) that every bullet may do execution, if conquest cannot be obtained without: would not such prayers be an abomination in the sight of the divine Majesty?

Among the serious evils of war, is one which seems to be little thought of, or regarded: that is, the thousands of young men, born into this world, that they may be born again of God, and become his sons, and fellow heirs with Christ; who are robbed of the precious gift of life before age and experience have ripened their judgments for usefulness; and peradventure, before they have known that obedience to the influence of God's spirit in their hearts, which is an indispensable qualification to die the death of the righteous; but have been forced or tempted, in the ardor of youth, and strength of sinful passions, to rush on to kill or be killed, with furious haste, apparently forgetting God, eternity and their souls.

From the Philanthropist.

Extract of a sermon delivered in Troy, Ohio, by B. Fowler.

War is an obstacle to the coming of Christ's kingdom, and a sin.

What lamentations—what wailings and sore distress has it wrought! No one will suspect Edmund Burke of exaggeration, but the testimony of this great man is,—"War is the matter which fills all history: all empires have been cemented with blood. It is an incontestable truth, that there is more havoc made in one year by men, than has been made by all the lions, tigers, panthers, ounces, leopards, hyenas, rhinoceroses, elephants, bears and wolves, upon their several species, since the beginning of the world." Could you set down and count the millions that have fallen in war, could you take your stand on some battle ground where civilized nations have met, and call up the dead that have fallen, and witness their stripes and wounds and moanings and blasphemies, you would be ready to exclaim, surely this is the very slaughter-house of hell.

Little, very little good on the whole has resulted from all the blood that has been spilt. War and conquest have been but a transfer of oppression and cruelty. But war must cease, not by fortification or high walls, or brazen gates, or armies, or navies; but by virtue of that principle which is contained in these words—"Thou shalt not kill: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Take the simple principle, peace, and abide by it. Show to the world the sin of war, as you do the sin of intemperance, let it appear sin. Give to the principle of peace the power which voluntary association can give it; rely on God for the defence of all that is good—on the principles created and established in heaven,—then may we hope that this evil will be a revolution be staid—then there will be a reversion of principles: the spirit of war will be dead; and then may ploughshares be beaten into pruning hooks, and the way for Christ's kingdom prepared.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Vermont Farmer.

POTATOES.

And as I have an opportunity I will send you the results of an experiment which I made in planting potatoes, in 1835, to which, if you think it will be of use, you can give a place in your paper.

I had ever supposed that the seed end of the potatoe was nearly all that was valuable for planting; but the result of my experiment was the reverse of this. I had supposed that small ones were nearly as good as large ones; but from experience I am convinced that it is a mistake.

I planted one row of seed ends, two in a hill, one with one in a hill; one, with two smallish potatoes, about as large as hen's eggs, in a hill; one, with one root end, in a hill; and one, with one large potatoe in a hill. Of these five rows, the last two exceeded the rest, by more than all the seed that was planted in them—the last of the two exceeding the other.

As it is a time when people feed potatoes to cattle, I would recommend to select the largest and preserve them till seed time. And one thing more,—see to it that you have some of the best kinds of potatoes; for the potatoe is an important crop in these cold seasons.

JULIUS HAZEN.

Hartford, Nov. 2d, 1836.

RECIPE FOR MAKING INGRAFTING WAX. Take one part of mutton tallow, two parts of beeswax, and three parts of resin,—say 1 lb. resin, 1-2 lb. beeswax, and 1-4 lb. mutton tallow. Put these ingredients into a skillet, or small kettle, over a slow fire, till all are melted. Stir them well together, and then turn them into a pail of water. When cool, or nearly cool, this compound is to be wrought and pulled by hand, as shoe-makers work their wax.

Remarks. Gov. Tichenor, of Bennington, is said to have first introduced into this State ingrafting-wax thus made. If so, we may call it the "Tichenor Ingrafting Wax." He ought to be proud of the name, for if not the very best for the use to which it is applied, it is at least satisfactory. It may be made into rolls, and when not in use laid in the cellar. It remains good for many years, and probably is not affected by time. It may therefore be well to make it when the ingredients can be most readily obtained. Besides, being prepared with the wax, the trouble of setting, or causing to be set, a few grafts every spring, is but trifling. The writer of these remarks lost, the last spring, a portion of some choice scions, by a deficiency of wax, which he was not able, at that busy season, to supply. This is a

trifle, compared with other losses we sustain in consequence of omitting to do things when they ought to be done. This wax may be usefully applied to wounds on fruit or shade trees.—Vermont Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

JUDICIAL INFLUENCE.

We arrived in New-York a few mornings since, and while strolling leisurely, just at dawn, near the Park, curiosity led us into the Police Office to witness the modus operandi of that celebrated establishment. On the bench sat Judge H—, whose locks exhibited the frosty touch of age; upon his left sat a scribe; and on one corner sat that efficient police officer, Mr. H—. On one side within the bar was a motley group of nearly all conditions and sexes, either seeking or dreading justice. Among them was a young girl, apparently about eighteen years old, whose sad countenance betrayed the operations of the canker-worm of grief within; yet among all the lineaments of misery bright traces of beauty were mingled. Her bright black eyes were full of the gush of anguish, as the clerk called her name for examination at the bar. We shuddered at the inhumanity which marked his address as he summoned the frail creature before the judge, but the reflection that constant collision with such beings, and the perplexities attendant upon his profession steeled his heart, readily pardoned his seeming want of feeling. The examination soon proved that she was one of those unfortunate creatures, who in an ungarded moment had deviated from the track of virtue, and had trol among the dark and dreadful scenes of moral debasement.

"Who arrested you?" said the judge.

"No one," said she, with a sob.

"Why came you here?"

"I am sick—none will shelter me—and I came here for relief."

"Your illness is the effect of wickedness," said the judge sternly. "We will give you a home. Mr. Clerk, make out a mittimus for her commitment to the penitentiary for three months."

The clerk obeyed, while the poor creature leaning her head upon the bar, poured forth the tears of misery and undoubted contrition. While the clerk was executing the order for the imprisonment of that frail being, the colloquy between the judge and the police officer referred to, afforded a melancholy comment upon the weakness and depravity of human nature, and induced a train of reflections which, with us stript the judge of all his official dignity, bereft him of the sacredness of his character, and placed him rather in the light of a criminal than a minister of justice.

"Were you at the Park Theatre last evening?" inquired the judge of the police officer.

"I was," responded he, "and was highly delighted with Power, in the character of King O'Neill."

"That is a most admirable piece, and just suited to Power's talents," said the judge. "I was there on Wednesday evening: and was never more delighted in my life. Every man of taste ought to patronize Simpson. He employs the best actors, and gets up the best dramas of any manager in the city. I am pleased to see his house so crowded night after night; it is an evidence that our citizens appreciate him. Here, Constable R—, here's your warrant; take charge of the prisoner," and the poor, heart broken girl followed the officer, while her convulsive sobs were audible till she left the steps of the piazza.

Ah! thought we, what a melancholy lesson have we learned in a few short minutes. How many thousands of the abandoned wretches of our land can point to their first visit to a theatre as the era commencing their digression from virtue. Perhaps that very girl whom we saw condemned to prison was once the sweet hope of fond and doating parents, who watched over the years of her childhood, and saw the development of her charms with a feeling allied to devotion, and daily knelt at the altar of prayer, and supplicated the protection of Heaven for the guardianship of that rosebud of promise. Perhaps in an ungarded moment yielding to the importunities of her inexperience, they took her to view the gaudy paraphernalia of the opera, or the drama, the splendor of which, and the distorted and voluptuous picture of society when portrayed upon the stage, with a levity approaching to open licentiousness, infused into her young heart the sweet poison, intoxicated her senses, and listening with rapture to the siren song of pleasure, she sprang from their embrace and leapt into the midst of the rotaries of vice. Having run a short career of crime, she appears before a judicial tribunal to ask for mercy, but she is beyond its reach, and the prison must be her penitential chamber. With what feelings of anguish does she revert to the hour when the poison entered her heart and withered every hope and promise! How like a charnel house to all which the heart can claim as lovely and good does she view that splendid temple of wickedness, where first she heard the notes of the charmer! And yet, from the lips of a minister of justice, an avowed and sworn supporter of the public morals, a man whose head is blossoming for the tomb, and who should devote the remainder of his few short days to the promotion of virtue and morality, from his very lips she hears that temple of pleasure extolled as the criterion for judging the correctness of the public taste, and the expressions of gratification at the prospect of its triumphant success. When, ah! when shall we expect to see the Hydra of crimes crushed by the strong arm of reform, so long as judicial influence and judicial

practice sanction its operations at the very fountain! Is it to be wondered at that licentiousness should stalk abroad in our great cities with impunity, when we see it cased by those who should be its executioners? Is it a wonder that the perpetrator of outrages should walk up to the bar of justice with impudence and without remorse, when he can point to its very throne, and impeach the minister thereon? Surely the hopes of the philanthropist are few when such a counter current flows back upon his labors.

RECORD OF CRIME. We have taken some pains since the last fifteen days, to collect, from a single daily paper, an account of the fruits of licentiousness, so far as they have been made public; the following is the result:

Nearly fifty lewd persons of both sexes have been before the Police on different complaints—there have been three rows at houses of ill fame, and property destroyed to the amount of one thousand dollars—one theatre-going clerk has been detected in embezzling \$900 in goods and cash—a young man connected with the theatre in Philadelphia has committed suicide, and a workman on the Bowery theatre in this city has been killed by accident—thefts of clothing, watches and money, amounting to near fifteen hundred dollars, have been committed in houses of prostitution, and one such house found to be an immense depot of stolen goods—two foundlings abandoned in the street—several pocket-books lost at theatres, besides infamous assaults, &c. &c.—Journal of Public Morals.

POPULAR TASTE. As an evidence of the corruption of the popular taste in this country, we refer to the fact that hardly a tale is got up for the amusement of the public, without being dully copied with instances of love, seduction, breach of marriage promise, and illegitimacy. French taste, manners and morals seem to be the rage of the day.—Jour. of Pub. Morals.

The annual meeting of the Portland Female Anti-Slavery Society, was held Wednesday, the 9th inst. and made choice of officers for the ensuing year. The following is extracted from the annual report. It shows the amount of money received by the treasurer, since the publication of the last report, together with the expenditures, and the objects to which it has been appropriated.

Received from annual subscribers \$148.57
" " donations 28.31
Sale of work and goods by the sewing circle, connected with said society, 345.11

522.00

Paid for stock for the sewing circle 195.00

Pledges to the Am. A. S. Society 200.00

For clothing and books for children of the colored school. 61.75

Books for circulation, &c. 23.96

480.74

Balance remaining in the treasury 41.26

—Zion's Advocate. 522.00

THE STAFF OF DEATH.—It is stated that 100,000 bushels of rye and corn are monthly distilled into whiskey in this city alone. The amount so destroyed, and worse than destroyed, in the country at large, would furnish bread to a population of a million. By deducting so largely from the amount on hand, prices are greatly enhanced, and the poor are distressed in consequence. Many are thrown upon the public charity for relief, and many more suffer in silence. When and what is the remedy? Or must the evil be endured, and "the staff of life" be literally turned into the staff of death? [?] Com.

PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

H. M. WITHERELL, M. D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Brandon and vicinity. He has taken the Office recently occupied by Doct. Woodward in said village, where he will be in readiness to comply with the solicitations of those who may favor him with their patronage. Lodging's at M. Cowan's. Brandon, Dec. 7, 1836. 111

HOUSE TO LET.

NEAR the Seminary, in this village, well situated for a boarding house. Inquire of the subscribers.

JOHN CONANT,
WILLARD KIMBALL.
Brandon, Nov. 1st, 1836.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

THE publisher of the GENESSEE FARMER, grateful for the patronage hitherto extended to his Agricultural papers, would give notice that a new volume (the 7th) of THE GENESSEE FARMER, will commence on the first of January, 1837. It will be enlarged and otherwise improved, and no exertions spared to sustain the high rank it has attained. It is published every Saturday, in quarto form, making an annual volume of 416 pages, at \$2 a year, payable in advance.

The 2d vol. of the MONTHLY GENESSEE FARMER also commences on the first of January. It is published on the first of each month, 16 page large octavo, at 50 cents a year—Seven copies for \$3—Twelve for \$5, always in advance. All letters to come free of postage.
[?] Postmasters, and others in all sections of the country, are respectfully invited to act as agents to procure subscribers for these papers.
[?] Editors with whom we exchange are requested to copy the above.

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FOR coughs, colds, consumption, catarrh of the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, lung fever and all other diseases of the head, chest and lungs.

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